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ABSTRACT

This paper describes the University of California's Central San Joaquin Valley Area Health Education Center (AHEC) Biomedical Library Program, which is intended to improve library services in hospitals and other medical care institutions in the region and to coordinate future development of these services. A summary of the San Joaquin Valley AHEC program history is followed by an outline of the Biomedical Library Program's goals and activities. The unique features of the program are discussed, and the major services provided to program participants are reviewed, including consultation on the administration and operation of health-related libraries, the training of biomedical library personnel, the sponsoring of workshops, membership in a number of biomedical information networks, access to biomedical information services such as Medline and Biosis, and the provision of information on (and application for) federal grants to assist individual libraries in collections and service development. A fact sheet on the Biomedical Library Program, a list of workshops presented by the program between 1974 and 1977, and a sample schedule from a workshop on the management of a small hospital library are appended. A reference list is also included. (JL)

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AREA HEALTH EDUCATION CENTER BIOMEDICAL LIBRARY PROGRAM

by

Lynette G. Jordan

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AREA HEALTH EDUCATION CENTER
BIOMEDICAL LIBRARY PROGRAM

The Carnegie Commission's 1970 report, "Higher Education and the Nation's Health: Policies for Medical and Dental Education," called for a number of reforms in health manpower education and health care delivery. These reforms centered around the continuing problems of limited accessibility, supply and quality of health care in medically underserved communities. The Carnegie Commission recommended the establishment of area health education centers (AHECs) emphasizing the importance of creating a system which facilitates the decentralization of health manpower education activities to underserved areas. According to the Carnegie Commission model, certain medical schools, called university health sciences centers, would be responsible for supervising the health education activities at the local training sites. The AHEC concept was subsequently funded under the provisions of the Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971 to test the theory that the linkage of a university health science center with hospitals in medically underserved areas would increase the accessibility to and improve the quality of health care delivery in the AHEC service area.

The University of California received a five year contract in October 1972 to develop the Central San Joaquin Valley AHEC (CSJV AHEC) to be centered in Fresno, California. The San Francisco campus would serve as the prime contractor, the Los Angeles campus as "subcontractor" and local input would

be by way of the San Joaquin Valley Health Consortium, a non-profit organization in Fresno. The various programs of the AHEC in the Central San Joaquin Valley fall into five major categories: 1) residency and clerkship training in primary care; 2) continuing education for medical, dental, nursing and allied health professionals; 3) undergraduate allied health training; 4) specialty training for health professionals; and 5) professional education support such as a Drug Information Analysis Center and the Biomedical Library Program. All of these programs involve an interchange of faculty, professionals, paraprofessionals and students between the medical centers and local institutions and agencies.

The six Central California counties that comprised the original AHEC were Fresno, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced and Tulare counties. The counties are primarily rural and agricultural and cover an area of 17,894 square miles extending to the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range and including national forests and parks. The City of Fresno, the largest in the area, is the center of agribusiness, and is located 200 miles from either UC campus. The total population served is approximately 868,200. The area includes 39 hospitals only eight of which are over 100 beds.

Efforts to develop library services in the Central San Joaquin Valley existed even before the development of the AHEC. In 1969 the UCLA Area IV of the California Regional Medical Program sponsored a library program called Medical Information Communications Service or MICS for a period of two years. These services included back-up reference, interlibrary

loan, training and consultation. A network of four district libraries was established to refer information needs for specific areas. Valley Medical Center of Fresno served as a district library for four counties and received RMP funds to carry out this work. After the initiation of the AHEC, these four counties were expanded to include the six counties of the AHEC service area.

The support services of the MICS program were assumed by the Pacific Southwest Regional Medical Library Service (PSRMLS), our Regional Medical Library based at UCLA and funded by the National Library of Medicine. When discussions began regarding the formation of an Area Health Education Center in the Central San Joaquin Valley, the UCLA Biomedical Library saw the opportunity to include as part of the original contract a library component which would pick up and expand the previous efforts toward library development in that area. It was obvious that medical library resources in the Central San Joaquin Valley were inadequate to support training and educational programs. Few hospitals had libraries and those that did were located in the City of Fresno. The nearest MEDLINE center was at UCLA. Another problem was that health professionals seemed unaware of library services available to them. It was also anticipated that the demands of the AHEC project would further stress the need for library development in the Central San Joaquin Valley.

When the AHEC contract was awarded to the University of California in 1972, it contained authorization for a library program beginning in the 02 year. In October 1973, the Coordinator of the AHEC Biomedical Library Program was appointed and

located in the Fresno office.

The overall goal of the program was "to improve library resources and services in hospitals and other medical care institutions in the region, and to coordinate future development and cooperative programs for sharing these resources."

In September 1977 the administration of the Biomedical Library Program was transferred to the San Francisco Campus when UCLA declined to continue as lead campus for library activities. Because of the success of the AHEC demonstrated in the first five year contract, the Bureau of Health Manpower in HEW awarded an additional two year contract. Along with the initiation of this two year contract came an expansion of the geographical boundaries of the AHEC. Actually, there were two additional AHECs formed, each having its own Council and support staff, but ultimately administered from the Fresno office. The Central Coast AHEC includes the counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito and San Luis Obispo, while the North Coast AHEC covers the five counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino and Sonoma.

There are several factors that make this Biomedical Library Program different from other library "outreach" programs across the country. First of all, the Coordinator does not work out of a library, but rather from an office some 200 miles distant from the University Medical Center. Because the Coordinator lives in the area, she is able to be involved in local library organizations which lead to cooperative efforts. Another factor involves the size of the service area. The geographic area covered by the Program is smaller that those

covered by the Regional Medical Library and this allows frequent and individualized attention through workshops, on-site visits and telephone contact.[1]

Early in the course of the Program, a fact sheet describing the activities and services of the Program was devised and distributed throughout the service areas. The activities listed in this fact sheet include consultation, training, information, and assistance with grant application. (See Appendix A.)

CONSULTATION: A major thrust of the Biomedical Library Program has been and continues to be to provide consultation opportunities for librarians in the AHEC region. The results of these consultation visits which often include brief training sessions have enabled these individuals to better support the educational activities within their institutions. In the four years of the Program in the first five year contract, over 200 consulting visits were made to all the acute care institutions in the six counties. Since the beginning of the second contract, which we refer to as AHEC II, approximately 62 consultations have taken place. Many of these occurred in the new AHEC areas. This consultation, tailored to the individual library, and the appropriate followup correspondence seems to meet a specific need for individualized attention of the rural hospital library. During these visits, help in collection development, weeding, preparation of budgets, library committee meetings, resource sharing with other hospitals in the area, and training for library personnel are offered.

TRAINING: The Biomedical Library Program has devoted a great deal of time to education and training of library

[1] Evans, Alma; Mirsky, Phyllis S.; and DeVictoria, Marilyn. *Evaluation of a Library Program in a Carnegie Model Area Health Education Center.* Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, 66(2), April 1978.

personnel in the three AHEC areas. Since the beginning of the Program 32 workshops have been presented reaching 512 participants. The main topic and the workshop that has been repeated time and again, is the "Organization, Management and Services of the Small Hospital Library." This workshop, or variations of it, has been presented at least once each year in each area, and because of the high turnover rate among rural hospital library personnel and renewed interest in library development created by stronger standards from the Joint Commission on Hospital Accreditation(JCAH), it is projected that this workshop will continue to be a most popular feature of the program. Other workshops presented have covered topics in mental health literature, nursing and allied health literature, audiovisual software selection and acquisition, resources for hospital administrators and policy and procedure manuals for hospital libraries. (Please refer to Appendix B.)

The workshops presented by the AHEC Biomedical Library Program are presented in conjunction with the PSRMLS staff and anyone in the Region is welcome to attend these training sessions. Usually, the AHEC Biomedical Library Program Coordinator and the Head of Consultation and Training from PSRMLS are the primary instructors in the workshops, although guest speakers are sometimes included in the agenda. Because professional medical librarians are seldom found in charge of rural hospital libraries, it has been our task to train hospital personnel that have been delegated library responsibilities to provide a library service within their own institution.

Our training program has been very well received, partly because the workshops are so reasonably priced and also because there is really no other help available for hospital medical libraries. Our workshops were free of charge at one time; however, in the more recent years, we have instituted a charge of $5.00 for the two-day session in order to recover some costs for materials. It also appears that participants are more likely to attend if money has been expended in their names. (Please refer to Appendix C for a sample schedule for our basic workshop.)

Another feature of our training program is a library internship which enables librarians from the AHEC areas to work with colleagues in larger institutions and exchange ideas concerning the management of libraries. Originally the plan was to send these librarians to Los Angeles to work in medical libraries at UCLA and UCLA-affiliated hospitals. While this experience was beneficial for the three individuals who participated because their libraries were developed enough to be able to incorporate some of the newer ideas, it was felt that for the small rural institutions where the library was only one of several responsibilities held by the personnel, a visit to a local library would be more beneficial. Therefore, arrangements are made for a librarian from one of the rural hospitals to work with one of the librarians who had previously been an intern in Los Angeles. Selection of the local institutions used as training sites was based on a matching of institutional size. The experience gained by the trainee during

this training period is very quickly incorporated into the library procedures of her own institution. The librarians in the better developed libraries have expressed a willingness to continue to provide training for other library personnel in their libraries as the occasion arises. This internship program has been considered a success. The librarians trained in Los Angeles have been able not only to incoporate the information they learned into their libraries, but by acting as internship sites they can also pass the information on to other librarians in the AHEC region.

INFORMATION: The AHEC Biomedical Library Program Coordinator can provide information on the services of the Pacific Southwest Regional Medical Library Service at UCLA and the Biomedical Communications Network established by the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, Maryland. The establishment and strengthening of this network has been the primary effort and success of the Biomedical Library Program. In 1965 the Medical Library Assistance Act was passed by Congress providing funds to the National Library of Medicine to create a network to equalize access to medical literature in an attempt to improve the medical care being provided in the more rural areas of our nation after the DeBakey Commission discovered that there was a great disparity in the accesibility and quality of care between the metropolitan areas and the rural areas. The Medical Library Assistance Act was passed in partial response to the need for current information in order to support health care professionals in keeping up-to-date in their work. This Act provided monies for the establishment of Regional Medical Libraries in eleven

regions in the nation to provide backup interlibrary loan services, reference services, and consultation and training services. Our Regional Medical Library in region eleven is the Pacific Southwest Regional Medical Library Service (PSRMLS) based in the Biomedical Library at UCLA's Center for the Health Sciences. As mentioned earlier, the AHEC Biomedical Library Program draws support from this Library Service and performs many of its activites in conjunction with PSRMLS.

The AHEC Biomedical Library Program is working to establish and strengthen this network by encouraging library development at individual hospitals, and by training personnel to use the network of established district, regional, and national libraries. One of the main features of this network is interlibrary borrowing and document delivery. If a student or health professional is unable to locate an article from a medical journal, his local librarian can send the request to a nearby "district" library. If that library is also unable to provide the needed information, it can turn to the Regional Medical Library (PSRMLS) and it, in turn, can pass the request on to the National Library of Medicine.

Health Professional or Student
↓
Local Hospital Library
↓
District Hospital Library or Nearby Larger Hospital
↓
Regional Medical Library (PSRMLS)
↓
The National Library of Medicine

Figure 1.

The Biomedical Communications Network

A specific activity of the Biomedical Library Program to enhance and encourage the development of this interlibrary loan network was the publication of two editions of the Union List of Medical Journals: Central San Joaquin Valley. The union list was originally compiled during the first year of the program. The publication, a listing of 800 medical journals owned by 16 institutions, was distributed to libraries as an aide in locating needed materials and thus provide better utilization of local resources. A supplement was published in the second year, and a second edition in the fourth year of the Program. During the first year of AHEC II, or in early 1978, discussions were begun with a state/federally funded project, the 49/99 Cooperative Library System/Central Association of Libraries which covers several counties north of Merced, to merge our union lists into one larger list. At the same time, the medical libraries in Kern County were encouraged to participate. As a result, hospital libraries in 14 counties ranging in area from Kern County on the south to Amador County on the north will have this valuable tool for interlibrary cooperation and will be able to fully utilize resources available in Central California. Publication of this long awaited list is imminent. Since the maintenance of this list will be done on a computer by the 49/99 staff, it is no longer a manual task to be done by AHEC, and the future of the union list depends upon the participating hospital libraries. This one activity is perhaps the most important single accomplishment toward the goal of creating and strenthening the Biomedical Communications Network for our region.

Another way to strengthen the network is to have it become more formal. Over the course of the Program's 6-1/2 years of operation five groups in different areas have been working toward this goal by studying the feasibility of library consortia. Each group has somewhat different objectives--one wants to develop an Audiovisual Resource Center from which all health care institutions could borrow media. The second group wishes to formalize ties among the mental health libraries. The third group has formed a consortium to improve access to information needed by health care practitioners and students in Merced County. (See Appendix D.) In the Central Coast AHEC, the feasibility of developing area cooperation through a consorium similar to that in Merced is being studied, and is felt to be a way of improving area collections in the region encompassing Monterey and Salinas. In San Luis Obispo County, an effort is underway to form a consortium to include area hospitals, Cuesta College and Cal Poly.

The role of the AHEC Biomedical Library Program Coordinator in the formation of library consortia has been one of acting as a source of information, promoting the needed organizational meetings and helping in the preparation of funding proposals. Accompanying local interested librarians to explain the proposed goals and objectives to their institution's administrative and financial personnel seems to be a most valuable first step in consortium development, as the outside consultant from the University seems to lend legitimacy to the idea.

The development of library consortia in geographically contiguous areas is felt to be a most important goal of the Program. Consortia place emphasis on sharing resources and proper utilization of materials already in the area, as well as planned purchasing to supplement resources where they are found to be lacking. In a time of cost containment in the field of medicine, this is felt to be significant.

While the medical and hospital libraries of the country have access to the Biomedical Communications Network, there are other types of library networks in existence. It was the AHEC Biomedical Library Coordinator who encouraged participation by the hospital libraries in the Central San Joaquin Valley to join the public library's Area Wide Library Network (AWLNET). To date twelve hospitals' libraries have become members of this exchange with public and other special libraries invaluable in answering non-medical questions received in the medical library. This kind of cooperation has also been emphasized and encouraged in the Central and North Coast AHECs.

The placement of MEDLINE centers has also served to improve the network. As mentioned previously, prior to the AHEC Biomedical Library Program, the nearest MEDLINE center was at UCLA. Today MEDLINE, a computerized bibliographic searching service (on-line) that provides access to some 3,000 medical journals, is available at Fresno Community Hospital, California State University, Fresno and at Merced Community Medical Center in Merced. MEDLINE service will be available

in Salinas in July 1979, and it is hoped that another MEDLINE center will be placed in Visalia soon. (See Appendix E for a further description of MEDLINE and related files.)

Still another activity undertaken to bolster the medical library network has been to create an identity for librarians in the form of a local medical library group. The Central California Medical Library Group (CCMLG) became a reality in 1977 when a group of librarians in the Central San Joaquin Valley joined together and decided to meet quarterly for continuing education and to exchange ideas and projects that will enhance medical library service in the area. The Coordinator's role has been to schedule speakers and send out announcements for the meetings which are held at different locations in the Valley. This group has met quarterly since its first meeting with such topics as "Implications of the New Copyright Law for Medical Libraries", "Non-medical Questions in the Medical Library", "Medical Subjects Heading Update", "Drug and Pharmaceutical Information Resources", "The Role of the Librarian in Patient Education", and "Budgeting for Hospital Libraries." The presence of the AHEC Biomedical Library Program and activities such as these identify the hospital librarian as an important member of the health care team.

In July of 1978, a first experience with a decentralized Biomedical Library Program was begun. The Program now sponsors a half-time librarian at Natividad Medical Center in Salinas to improve that library collection in support of the Family

Practice Residency Training Program located at Natividad. The librarian also has some regional responsibilities for consultation and training and is developing the journal collection to become the area's leading lending institution. Because of the distances involved for the Coordinator to encompass the three AHECs, this additional help in the Central Coast AHEC will allow a regional development that might not have occurred without this extra support. In November 1978 a second librarian was hired on a half-time basis to provide a similar service to the southern part of the Central San Joaquin Valley. Based in Visalia, in Tulare County, this librarian is developing the services and collection for a large hospital and will act as a resource librarian for that area. This experiment in a decentralized Program has been rewarding, and it is hoped that given the proper circumstances, it can be instituted in other parts of the three AHECs.

GRANTS: The last category on the fact sheet is that of assistance in the preparation of grant applications for funding from the National Library of Medicine. A second part of the Medical Library Assistance Act provided monies to the National Library of Medicine for a grants program to award seed money to hospital libraries for collection development. During the first five years of the Program five hospitals, Fresno Community Hospital, Los Banos Community Hospital, Merced Community Medical Center, Sacred Heart Hospital in Hanford, and West Side Community Hospital in Newman received funding

under this program and with the assistance of the Biomedical Library Program. These grants amounted to about $3,000 to purchase books and journals provided the institution matched that amount with $1,000 of new monies for the library. Early in the 05 year the NLM Grant Program underwent a change in policy. Rather than funding single institutions, emphasis was placed on awarding grants to groups of institutions for the development of library consortia to share resources. Merced Community Medical Center joined with Merced Public Library, Merced College, Mercy Hospital, and in the second year Bloss Memorial Hospital in Atwater, to apply for funding under the new program. The hospital library at Castle Air Force Base also agreed to participate in the consortium, although they were unable to receive grant funds. This grant was awarded in September 1977 and the second year funds were awarded in October 1978.

In 1978 the National Library of Medicine again changed its guidelines to place equal emphasis on single institutions and on consortia with more monies now available. (Please see Appendix F for an explanation of the NLM Grant Program.) When the new grant application packets were made available in April, 1979, the Coordinator distributed them to six single institutions (four in the CSJV AHEC, one in CC AHEC, and one in the NC AHEC), and to two groups interested in forming consortia(both in the CC AHEC). These hospitals and related institutions had previously contacted the Coordinator seeking help in the preparation of the NLM Grant applications.

Another segment of the Biomedical Library Program that is internal in nature, and therefore not included on the fact sheet, is its support of other AHEC activities and educational programs. From the beginning the Biomedical Library Program has worked closely with the other continuing education programs, particularly the Continuing Medical Education Program. Initial visits to the hospitals were made in the company of representatives of this program in many instances. Introductions made in this manner enabled easier access to hospital management personnel in followup visits made to specifically discuss library development. These initial visits seemed to"legitimize"the Biomedical Library Program in institutions where little support had been extended to their libraries.

A considerable amount of library service has been provided to the other educational programs of AHEC. In addition to the preparation of bibliographies, MEDLINE searches and the resulting interlibrary loan requests, the Program has a current awareness service where pertinent journals, bibliographies, and newsletters are circulated to program directors.

In addition, the Biomedical Library Program has sponsored workshops and other training sessions with several AHEC programs. A workshop on nursing reference tools was sponsored jointly by our Program and the Continuing Nursing Education Program and was attended by nurses as well as librarians. The Program Coordinator also lectured on the literature for hospital administrators during one session of the Hospital

Administration class. At the suggestion of the Allied Health Program Director, the Coordinator was asked to speak to the Sierra Medical Records Association on the status of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals standards for hospital libraries. On several occasions the Coordinator accompanied a Continuing Medical Education Program's speaker on rounds of the hospital consortia. At the conclusion of the talk, the Coordinator would give a brief presentation on MEDLINE using a sample search relating to the speaker's topic.

The Coordinator is also available to answer ready reference or factual questions from a small reference collection and by using the available information networks. On several occasions the Coordinator has worked to provide manpower information for the Associate Director to use in funding proposals and other important correspondence and communications.

THE FUTURE: Funding for an additional year, October 1979-September 1980 has been sought and most likely will be awarded for the Biomedical Library Program. In addition to this extension of the Program, a very exciting possibility for a vastly expanded program and several years of additional funding was made known in February 1979 when the Bureau of Health Manpower asked the University of California to prepare a proposal for a statewide AHEC. The dimensions of this proposal are nearly overwhelming, but the possibilities encouraging. In the space of just a couple weeks, the Fresno AHEC office coordinated a proposal to incorporate all five medical schools of the University of California, as well as some participation by two private medical schools, to establish

and operate 18 AHECs in the State of California. Each medical school and the resources of its health sciences center would operate an AHEC following the model established by the University of California, San Francisco in its AHECs in the Central San Joaquin Valley, the Central Coast and in the North Coast.

The Biomedical Library Program presented a proposal for a statewide library program to be incorporated in this contract. It is envisioned that under such a program each University Health Science Library would operate a library program similar to the current Biomedical Library Program in the existing AHEC. The first year of the contract, should it be awarded, is a planning year, and the details of such a vast effort will be defined during that planning year.

SUMMARY: The goals and activities of the Biomedical Library Program serve the greater objective of the entire AHEC Project in improving the distribution, supply, quality, utilization and efficiency of health personnel by providing library services (information) that health professionals need to do their work. Not only does a functioning hospital library serve its established population of professionals and students, but it can also attract employees in recruitment efforts in rural areas. The fact that current information is readily available is a strong point in introducing a practitioner to a new area.

The story related in Figure 2. is an example of the success of the medical libraries that the AHEC Biomedical Library Program has been instrumental in developing. Variations of this story have been repeated in several key institutions in the Central San Joaquin Valley AHEC and this experience is now being cultivated in the two new AHEC areas as well.

Lynette G. Jordan

Lynette G. Jordan
Coordinator
Biomedical Library Program
April 1979
Fresno, California

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO
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Central San Joaquin Valley AHEC
North Coast AHEC
Central Coast AHEC

BIOMEDICAL LIBRARY PROGRAM AREA HEALTH EDUCATION CENTERS

Purpose:

To improve library resources and services in hospitals and other medical care institutions in the region, and to coordinate future development and cooperative programs for sharing these resources.

Services:

A. Consultation: The AHEC Biomedical Library Coordinator is available to advise on planning, organizing, staffing and maintaining hospital and other health-related libraries. Assistance in evaluating and updating collections is also available.

B. Training: Training is available for library personnel through on-site visits, regional meetings and workshops. Workshops cover such subjects as cataloging, reference services, acquisitions, organization, budgeting, ordering, audiovisuals, interlibrary loans. They are geared especially for the individual with little or no training in librarianship, who is responsible on a full- or part-time basis for a library collection.

C. Information: The AHEC Biomedical Library Coordinator can provide information on services of the Pacific Southwest Regional Medical Library Service (PSRMLS) at the UCLA Biomedical Library, and explain how all medical libraries are a part of the Biomedical Communications Network set up by the National Library of Medicine. She can provide information on computerized bibliographic searching services such as MEDLINE, ERIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS and BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS. She can arrange for a MEDLINE demonstration at your institution.

D. Grants: Information and applications are available from the AHEC office regarding federal funding to assist libraries in developing their own collections or in developing cooperative projects among libraries to share resources and services. The Biomedical Library Coordinator is available to assist you in preparing grant applications.

For further information, please contact Lynette G. Jordan, Coordinator, Biomedical Library Program, Area Health Education Center (AHEC), Fresno Office.

A project of the University of California, supported in contract with the Health Resources Administration, Bureau of Health Manpower, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare (Contract #232-79-0006) and serving the Central San Joaquin Valley: Fresno, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, and Tulare Counties; the Central Coast: Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Cruz Counties; and the North Coast: Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino and Sonoma Counties.

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YEAR	TITLE	#of Participants	Place
02	1. Media Fair (8/27/74)	72	Visalia
03	1. "Organization and Management of the Small Hospital Library" (10/29/74)	22	Fresno
	2. "Reference Tools and Services Offered by a Small Hospital Library" (11/12/74)	19	Fresno
	3. "Cataloging" (4/4/75)	15	Merced
	4. "Library Administration" (5/8/75)	13	Fresno
	5. Workshop for Mental Health Libraries (6/26/75)	9	Visalia
04	1. MeSH Update (10/3/75)	5	Fresno
	2. "Organization and Management of the Small Hospital Library" (10/16/75)	12	Fresno
	3. "Reference Tools and Services of a Small Hospital Library" (11/25/75)	15	Fresno
	4. "Reference Sources for Nursing Education" (3/12/76)	20	Fresno
	5. "Organization and Management of the Small Hospital Library" (8/11/76)	18	Fresno
	6. "Reference Tools and Services of a Small Hospital Library" (9/22/76)	16	Fresno

(Continued...)

WORKSHOPS PRESENTED BY
THE AHEC BIOMEDICAL LIBRARY PROGRAM

Year	TITLE	#of Participants	Place
05	1. Audiovisual Hardware (1/6/77)	20	Merced
	2. "Information Resources for Hospital Administrators" (2/10/77	16	Fresno
	3. "Selection, Acquisition and Evaluation of Audiovisuals for the Small Hospital (4/19/77)	13	Merced
	4. "Indexes & Abstracts in the Life Sciences (5/25/77)	5	Fresno
	5. "Selection, Acquisition and Evaluation of Audiovisuals for the Small Hospital" (7/19/77	19	Hanford
	6. "Organization and Management of the Small Hospital Library" (8/23/77)	10	Fresno
	7. "Service--The Name of the Game; A workshop on reference tools and services of a small hospital library" (9/13/77)	8	Fresno
06	1. "Medical Reference Tools and Services" and "The Reference Interview" (11/8/77)	38	Merced
	2. "Medical Resources for Public Libraries"(3/8/78)	25	Santa Rosa
	3. "Reference Tools and Services of a Small Hospital Library" (3/14/78)	14	Merced
	4. "Organization and Management of a Small Hospital Library" (5/17/78)	12	Selma
	5. "SERVICE--The Name of the Game/A Workshop on Reference Tools and Services of a Small Hospital Library" (6-28-78)	11	Reedley

(Continued...)

YEAR		TITLE	#of Participants	Place
06	6.	"Policy and Procedure Manuals for Hospital Libraries" (8/9/78)	14	Fresno
	7.	"Organization, Management and Services of a Small Hospital Library" 9/28-29/78)	17	Salinas
07	1.	"Organization, Management and Services of a Small Hospital Library" (10/25-26/78)	9	Eureka
	2.	"Organization, Management and Services of a Small Hospital Library" (3/20-21/79)	14	Santa Rosa
	3.	"Organization, Management and Services of a Small Hospital Library" (4/25-26/79)	11	San Luis Obispo

THE AREA HEALTH EDUCATION CENTER (AHEC)

AND THE

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGIONAL MEDICAL LIBRARY SERVICE (PSRMLS)

PRESENT A WORKSHOP

"ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES OF A SMALL HOSPITAL LIBRARY"

DATE:	Wednesday and Thursday April 25-26, 1979
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
PLACE:	Sierra Vista Hospital 1010 Murray Street San Luis Obispo, CA 93406

SCHEDULE

Wednesday, April 25, 1979

9:00 - 9:30 a.m.	Coffee and Introductions
9:30 - 10:00 a.m.	Introduction to AHEC, PSRMLS and the Biomedical Communications Network
10:00 - 10:30 a.m.	Joint Commission Standards/ How They Apply to the Library
10:30 - 10:45 a.m.	BREAK
10:45 - 11:15 a.m.	Library Budget, Grants
11:15 - 11:30 a.m.	Library Cooperation
11:30 - 12:30 p.m.	LUNCH
12:30 1:30 p.m.	Acquisitions
1:30 - 2:30 p.m.	Abridged Index Medicus Medical Subject Headings
2:30 - 3:30 p.m.	Index Practical and MEDLINE
3:30 - 4:00 p.m.	Discussion of Practical Evaluation

Thursday, April 26, 1979

9:00 - 9:30 a.m.	Coffee and Introductions
9:30 - 10:30 a.m.	Indexes and References Sources for a Hospital Library
10:30 - 11:00 a.m.	Reference Practical
11:00 - 12:00 p.m.	Interlibrary Loans
12:00 - 1:00 p.m.	LUNCH
1:00 - 2:30 p.m.	Cataloging
2:30 - 3:30 p.m.	Audiovisuals
3:30 - 4:00 p.m.	Questions and Evaluation

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2. EVANS, ALMA; MIRSKY, PHYLLIS S.; and DEVICTORIA, MARILYN. *Evaluation of a Library Program in a Carnegie Model Area Health Education Center.* Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, 66(2), April 1978.

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